

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF INDIANA**

**JAVARRIS JAMES, and GARRY
VUJANOV**, individually and on behalf of all
others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

**NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC
ASSOCIATION,**

Defendant.

Case No. 1:20-cv-2093

COMPLAINT

CLASS ACTION

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

FIRST AMENDED CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT AND DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiffs Javarris James and Garry Vujanov, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, bring this First Amended Class Action Complaint and Demand for Jury Trial against Defendant National Collegiate Athletic Association (“NCAA”) to obtain redress for injuries sustained as a result of Defendant’s reckless disregard for the health and safety of generations of University of Miami (“Miami”) student-athletes. Plaintiffs allege as follows upon personal knowledge as to themselves and their own acts and experiences and, as to all other matters, upon information and belief, including investigation conducted by their attorneys.

INTRODUCTION

1. Nearly one hundred thousand student-athletes sign up to compete in college football each year, and it’s no surprise why. Football is America’s sport and Plaintiffs and a Class of football players (defined below) were raised to live and breathe the game. During football season, there are entire days of the week that millions of Americans dedicate to watching the game. On game days, hundreds of thousands of fans fill stadium seats and even more watch around the world. Before each game, these players—often mere teenagers—are riled up and told

to do whatever it takes to win and, when playing, are motivated to do whatever it takes to keep going.

2. But up until 2010, Defendant kept Miami players and the public in the dark about an epidemic that was slowly killing former college athletes.

3. During the course of a college football season, athletes absorb more than 1,000 impacts greater than 10 Gs (gravitational force) and, worse yet, the majority of football-related hits to the head exceed 20 Gs, with some approaching 100 Gs. To put this in perspective, if you drove your car into a wall at twenty-five miles per hour and weren't wearing a seatbelt, the force of you hitting the windshield would be around 100 Gs. Thus, each season these 18, 19, 20, and 21-year-old student-athletes are subjected to the equivalent of repeated car accidents.

4. Over time, the repetitive and violent impacts to players' heads led to repeated concussions that severely increased their risks of long-term brain injuries, including memory loss, dementia, depression, Chronic Traumatic Encephalopathy ("CTE"), Parkinson's disease, and other related symptoms. Meaning, long after they play their last game, they are left with a series of neurological events that could slowly strangle their brains.

5. For decades, Defendant knew about the debilitating long-term dangers of concussions, concussion-related injuries, and sub-concussive injuries (referred to as "traumatic brain injuries" or "TBIs") that resulted from playing college football, but recklessly disregarded this information to protect the very profitable business of "amateur" college football.

6. While in school, Miami football players were under Defendant's care. Unfortunately, Defendant did not care about the off-field consequences that would haunt students, like Plaintiffs James and Vujanov, for the rest of their lives.

7. Despite knowing for decades of a vast body of scientific research describing the danger of traumatic brain injuries (“TBIs”) like those Plaintiffs experienced, Defendant failed to implement adequate procedures to protect Plaintiffs and other Miami football players from the long-term dangers associated with them. It did so knowingly and for profit.

8. As a direct result of Defendant’s acts and omissions, Plaintiffs and countless former Miami football players suffered and continue to suffer from brain and other neurocognitive injuries from playing NCAA football. As such, Plaintiffs bring this Class Action Complaint and Demand for Jury Trial in order to vindicate those players’ rights and hold the NCAA, accountable.

PARTIES

9. Plaintiff Javarris James is a natural person and citizen of the State of Florida.

10. Plaintiff Garry Vujanov is a natural person and citizen of the State of Illinois.

11. Defendant NCAA is an unincorporated association with its principal place of business located at 700 West Washington Street, Indianapolis, Indiana 46206. Defendant NCAA is not organized under the laws of any State but is registered as a tax-exempt organization with the Internal Revenue Service. As such, Defendant NCAA is a citizen of the State of Indiana pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(10). NCAA conducts business throughout this District and the United States.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

12. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over Plaintiffs’ claims under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2) because (a) at least one member of the Class, which consists of at least 100 members, is a citizen of a different state than Defendant, (b) the amount in controversy exceeds

\$5,000,000, exclusive of interest and costs, and (c) none of the exceptions under that subsection apply to this action.

13. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because it conducts significant business in this District, including establishing consumer and business contracts here, and because the unlawful conduct alleged in the Complaint occurred in, was directed at, and/or emanated in part from this District.

14. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because a substantial part of the events and omissions giving rise to Plaintiffs' claims occurred in and/or emanated from this District, and because Defendant NCAA resides here.

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

I. The NCAA Had A Duty To Protect Student-Athletes, Including Plaintiffs.

15. The NCAA is the governing body of collegiate athletics that oversees twenty-three college sports and over 400,000 students who participate in intercollegiate athletics, including the football program at Miami. According to the NCAA, more than 1,200 schools, conferences, and affiliate organizations collectively invest in improving the experiences of athletes—on the field, in the classroom, and in life.

16. The NCAA brings in more than \$750 million in revenue each year and is the most significant college sports-governing body in the United States.

17. To accommodate the wide spectrum of schools that make up the NCAA, the league has three different divisions of intercollegiate competition. Division I is the highest level of intercollegiate athletes sanctioned by the NCAA; Division III is the lowest. Each NCAA Division is composed of several “conferences” to facilitate regional league play. In that capacity,

conferences promulgate rules, handbooks, and regulations for their member institutions, in order to regulate those member institutions' athletic departments.

18. Miami is a part of the Atlantic Coast Conference ("ACC") (and of course, the NCAA), and has been since at least 2004. Miami's football program has a strong following that attracts thousands of visitors to its campus each year and generates significant revenue for the school.

19. Each member institution, and each athlete operating within it, agrees to abide by the rules and regulations of the conference, including member institutions and athletes within the ACC. Further, each NCAA member institution, including Miami, and each of the member institution's athletes, also agree to abide by the rules and regulations issued by the NCAA.

20. Collectively and individually, these entities play a significant role in governing and regulating the Miami football program and owe a duty to safeguard the well-being of their student-athletes.

21. In fact, since its founding in 1906, the NCAA (then the Intercollegiate Athletic Association of the United States ("IAAUS")), has claimed to be "dedicated to safeguarding the well-being of student-athletes and equipping them with the skills to succeed on the playing field, in the classroom and throughout life."¹ The IAAUS was specifically formed for this purpose because, at the turn of the twentieth century, head injuries were occurring at an alarming rate in college football. In response, President Theodore Roosevelt convened a group of Ivy League university presidents and coaches to discuss how the game could be made safer. After several subsequent meetings of colleges, the NCAA was established.²

¹ *Who We Are*, Nat'l Collegiate Athletic Ass'n, <http://www.ncaa.org/about/who-we-are> (last visited August 10, 2020).

² In 1910, the IAAUS changed its name to the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

22. As such, the genesis of the NCAA was for a singular goal: “to keep college athletes safe.”³

23. The overarching principles of the NCAA, including its purported commitment to safeguarding its athletes, are contained in the NCAA Constitution. The NCAA Constitution clearly defines the NCAA’s purpose and fundamental policies to include maintaining control over and responsibility for intercollegiate sports and athletes. The NCAA Constitution states:

The purposes of this Association are:

- (a) To initiate, stimulate and improve intercollegiate athletics programs for student-athletes ...;
- (b) To uphold the principle of institutional control of, and responsibility for, all intercollegiate sports in conformity with the constitution and bylaws of this association;

NCAA Const., Art. 1 § 1.2(a)(b).

24. The NCAA Constitution also defines one of its “Fundamental Polic[ies]” as the requirement that “[m]ember institutions shall be obligated to apply and enforce this legislation, and the infractions process the Association shall be applied to an institution when it fails to fulfill this obligation.” NCAA Const., Art. 1, § 1.3.2.

25. Article 2.2 of the NCAA Constitution specifically governs the “Principle of Student-Athlete Well-Being,” and provides:

2.2 The Principle of Student-Athlete Well-Being.

Intercollegiate athletics programs shall be conducted in a manner designed to protect and enhance the physical and educational well-being of student-athletes. (Revised: 11/21/05[.])

³ *Well-Being*, Nat’l Collegiate Athletic Ass’n, <http://www.ncaa.org/health-and-safety> (last visited August 10, 2020).

2.2.3 Health and Safety.

It is the responsibility of each member institution to protect the health of, and provide a safe environment for, each of its participating student-athletes. (Adopted: 1/10/95[.])

26. To accomplish this purpose, the NCAA promulgates and implements standard sport regulations and requirements, such as the NCAA Constitution, Operating Bylaws, and Administrative Bylaws. These NCAA documents provide detailed instructions on game and practice rules, player eligibility, scholarships, and player well-being and safety. Both NCAA member institutions, including schools like Miami, and NCAA conferences are obligated to abide by the NCAA's rules and requirements. Specifically, according to the NCAA Constitution: "Each institution shall comply with all applicable rules and regulations of the Association in the conduct of its intercollegiate athletics programs . . . Members of an institution's staff, student-athletes, and other individuals and groups representing the institution's athletics interests shall comply with the applicable Association rules, and the member institution shall be responsible for such compliance." NCAA Const., Art. 2 § 2.8.1.

27. The NCAA publishes a health and safety guide termed the Sports Medicine Handbook (the "Handbook"). The Handbook, which is produced annually, includes the NCAA's official policies and guidelines for the treatment and prevention of sports-related injuries, as well as return-to-play guidelines, and recognizes that "student-athletes rightfully assume that those who sponsor intercollegiate athletics have taken reasonable precautions to minimize the risks of injury from athletics participation."⁴

28. To provide member institutions with the tools they need to comply with NCAA

⁴ John T. Parsons, *2014-15 NCAA Sports Med. Handbook*, NAT'L COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASS'N (Aug. 2014), available at <https://bit.ly/2QD5DUx>.

legislation, the NCAA Constitution promises that the “Association shall assist the institution in its efforts to achieve full compliance with all rules and regulations.” NCAA Const., Art. 2, § 2.8.2.

29. Likewise, according to the NCAA Constitution, member conferences are entitled to all of the privileges of active members, except the right to compete in NCAA championships. *See* NCAA Const., Art. 3, § 3.02.3.2. Member “conferences of [the NCAA] agree to administer their athletics programs in accordance with the constitution, bylaws, and other legislation of the Association.” NCAA Const., Art. 3, § 3.3.4.1.

30. The NCAA, therefore, holds itself out as both a proponent of and authority on the treatment and prevention of sports-related injuries upon which NCAA athletes (including Plaintiffs James, and Vujanov), ACC, Miami, and all other member institutions can rely for guidance on player-safety issues.

31. Similarly, as a member conference, ACC agreed to abide by the NCAA Constitution and is charged with implementing and enforcing NCAA guidelines, in a meaningful way, to protect the health and safety of Miami football players, including Plaintiffs.

32. Plaintiffs James and Vujanov—and football players at Miami—relied upon the NCAA’s authority and guidance to protect their health and safety by treating and preventing head-related injuries, including the effects of those head injuries later on in their lives.

33. As compared to Plaintiffs and other Miami football players, the NCAA was in a superior position to know of and mitigate the risks of sustaining concussions and other TBIs while playing football at Miami. They failed to do so.

II. Decades Of Studies Firmly Establish The Dangers Of Football-Related Concussions.

34. Throughout the twentieth century and into the twenty-first century, studies have firmly established that repetitive and violent impacts to the head can cause concussions and TBIs, with a heightened risk of long-term injuries and impacts, including—but not limited to—memory loss, dementia, depression, Alzheimer’s disease, Parkinson’s disease, and CTE.

35. Such violent impacts to the head are a one-way street for those who experience them. As Jonathan J. Russin—Assistant Surgical Director at the USC Neurorestoration Center at the Keck School of Medicine—has stated, “there’s no way to undo a traumatic brain injury,” and one’s “best bet is to avoid concussions altogether.”⁵

36. To better understand the results of these studies, a brief introduction to concussions in football follows.

A. An Overview of Concussions in Football.

37. A TBI is an injury to the brain that comes as the result of the application of either external physical force or rapid acceleration and deceleration forces, which disrupts brain function in a manner that causes impairments in cognitive and/or physical function.

38. A concussion is a TBI initiated by an impact to the head, which causes the head and brain to move rapidly back and forth. The movement causes the brain to bounce around or twist within the skull, damaging brain cells and leading to harmful chemical changes in the brain.

39. The human brain is made of soft tissue, cushioned by spinal fluid, and encased in a hard skull. During everyday activity, the spinal fluid protects the brain from crashing against the skull. But relatively minor impacts—including not only direct blows to the head, but also blows to the body and movements that cause the neck to whiplash—can move the brain enough

⁵ Deanna Pai, *Do Concussions Increase the Risk of Stroke or Brain Cancer?*, Keck School of Medicine at USC, <https://bit.ly/2MzSkkC> (last visited August 10, 2020).

to press through the spinal fluid, knock against the inside of the skull, and cause concussions.

40. Concussions typically occur when linear and rotational accelerations impact the brain through either direct impact to the head or indirect impacts that whiplash the head. During the course of a college football season, studies have shown that athletes can receive more than 1,000 impacts greater than 10 Gs. This is slightly more force than a fighter pilot receives from performing maximal maneuvers. The majority of football-related hits to the head exceed 20 Gs, with some going well over 100 Gs.

41. Kevin Guskiewicz, of the University of North Carolina's Sports Concussion Research Program, compared the impacts sustained in a routine college football practice to crashing a car: "If you drove your car into a wall at twenty-five miles per hour and you weren't wearing your seat belt, the force of your head hitting the windshield would be around 100 [Gs]: in effect, the player [who sustained two hits above 80 Gs] had two car accidents that morning."⁶

i. *Concussion Symptoms.*

42. When a collegiate athlete suffers a severe impact to the head, he may experience concussion-related symptoms, including:

- "seeing stars" and feeling dazed, dizzy, or lightheaded;
- memory loss;
- nausea or vomiting;
- headaches;
- blurred vision and sensitivity to light;
- slurred speech or saying things that do not make sense;

⁶ Malcolm Gladwell, *Offensive Play*, THE NEW YORKER (Oct. 19, 2009) <http://www.newyorker.com/magazine/2009/10/19/offensive-play>.

- difficulty concentrating, thinking, or making decisions;
- difficulty with coordination or balance;
- feeling anxious or irritable for no apparent reason; and
- feeling overly tired.

43. A collegiate athlete may not recognize the signs and/or symptoms of a concussion, and, more often, the effect of the concussion itself prevents him from recognizing them. Because of that, he may put himself at risk of further injury by returning to a game after a concussion. Brains that have not had time to properly heal from a concussion are particularly susceptible to further injury.

ii. *Post-Concussion Treatment.*

44. After a concussion, the brain needs time to heal. Doctors generally prohibit individuals from returning to normal activities—certainly including contact sports—until all symptoms have subsided. They do so because, immediately after a concussion, the brain is particularly vulnerable to further injury. Even after the immediate effects have worn off, a person who has suffered a concussion is four to six times more likely to receive another concussion than a person who has been concussion-free.

45. The length of the healing process varies from person to person and from concussion to concussion. Symptoms may even last for one or two weeks.

46. Individuals who do not recover from a concussion within a few weeks are diagnosed with post-concussion syndrome. The symptoms of post-concussion syndrome can last for months and, sometimes, can even be permanent. Generally, people suffering from post-concussion syndrome are referred to specialists for additional medical help.

47. Still, many people think of concussions as short-term, temporary injuries.

However, decades of scientific research demonstrate that the effects of concussions are anything but temporary.

B. Studies Confirm the Dangers and Long-Term Effects of Concussions.

48. Two of the leading studies of the long-term effects of concussions were conducted by Boston University's Center for the Study of Traumatic Encephalopathy and the Brain Injury Research Institute. These studies showed the "devastating consequences" of repeated concussions, including that they lead to an increased risk of depression, dementia, and suicide. These studies have also demonstrated that repeated concussions trigger progressive degeneration of the brain tissue, including the build-up of an abnormal protein called the tau protein.

49. Between 2002 and 2007, Dr. Bennett Omalu of the Brain Injury Research Institute examined the brains of five former NFL players: Andre Waters, Mike Webster, Terry Long, Justin Strzelczyk, and Damien Nash. Waters killed himself; Nash died unexpectedly at the age of 24; Webster, homeless and cognitively impaired, died of heart failure; and Strzelczyk died driving the wrong way down a highway at 90 miles per hour. Four of the five brains showed the telltale characteristics of CTE—a progressive, degenerative disease of the brain found in people with a history of repetitive brain trauma.

50. In his early studies, Dr. Robert Cantu of the Boston University Center for the Study of Traumatic Encephalopathy found evidence of CTE in 90 of 94 (96%) autopsied brains of former NFL players. A recent update to these studies found CTE in a staggering 110 of 111 (99%) former NFL players and 48 of 53 (91%) former college players.⁷

51. These more recent studies were neither aberrations nor surprises but

⁷ Jesse Mez, MD, MS, *et al.*, *Clinicopathological Evaluation of Chronic Traumatic Encephalopathy in Players of American Football*, 318 JAMA 4, 360–370 (2017).

confirmations of what was already known or readily apparent from the existing medical literature.

52. Studies like these, which establish the devastating dangers related to TBIs, date back to the early twentieth century. For example, in an article in the 1905 multi-volume medical text *A System of Medicine*, surgeon Sir William Bennett noted that the dangers from TBIs can arise just as easily when “no loss of consciousness occurs at all[,]” and that such injuries “may in the end have far graver results” due to their “escap[ing] treatment altogether in the first instance” given their less severe appearance.⁸ Bennett noted that the imposition of a strict treatment regimen immediately after an injury, during initial recovery, and following the initial recovery period, was essential to the “treatment of all cases of concussion of the brain, whether they be severe or slight.”⁹

53. Some early articles from this period began to recognize the unique dangers presented by football, specifically. The editors of the *Journal of the American Medical Association* recognized the long-term risks of such head injuries very early on, writing in 1905 that “[t]o be a cripple or lunatic for life is paying high for athletic emulation” via football.¹⁰ Similarly, the risks of concussions in football were discussed in a 1906 article by Dr. Edward Nichols, who observed that a concussed player might go through multiple plays before his teammates noticed his altered mental state.¹¹

54. Beginning with studies on the brain injuries suffered by boxers in the 1920s,

⁸ Sir William Bennett, *Some Milder Forms of Concussion of the Brain*, *A System of Medicine* Vol. 8 231-32 (2d ed. 1910).

⁹ *Id.*

¹⁰ Editors, *The Football Mortality*, 39 JAMA 1464 (1905).

¹¹ Edward Nichols, *The Physical Aspect of American Football*, 154 Boston Med. & Surgical J.1 (1906).

medical science began to clearly recognize the debilitating effects of concussions and other TBIs, connect it to contact sports (including football), and find that repetitive head impacts can cause permanent brain damage and an increased risk of long-term cognitive decline and disability.

55. For instance, in 1927, Drs. Michael Osnato and Vincent Giliberti discussed a disease they called traumatic encephalitis in an article on post-concussion damage in *Archives of Neurology & Psychiatry*, concluding that brain disease could manifest in “young men knocked out in football and other games,” but noting that the issue had “not received adequate attention.”¹² Then, in 1928, Pathologist Dr. Harrison Martland published a study called “Punch Drunk” in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, where he described the clinical spectrum of abnormalities found in nearly 50 percent of boxers who had been knocked out or who had suffered a considerable impact to the head.¹³

56. Countless studies were later conducted on boxers suffering from chronic neurological symptoms as a result of repeated head injuries, and who displayed signs of dementia and impairment of motor functions.¹⁴ As incidents of chronic encephalopathy increased, they were often characterized as a “Parkinsonian” pattern of progressive decline. However, in a chapter of a mid-twentieth century book on brain injuries, psychiatrists Karl M. Bowman and Abram Blau coined the term “chronic traumatic encephalopathy” to explain the

¹² Michael Osnato & Vincent Giliberti, *Postconcussion Neurosis-Traumatic Encephalitis*, 18 *Archives of Neurology & Psychiatry* 181 (1927).

¹³ Dr. Harrison S. Martland, *Punch Drunk*, 91 *JAMA* 1103 (1928).

¹⁴ See, e.g., E. Guttmann & C.E. Winterstein, *Disturbances of Consciousness After Head Injuries: Observations on Boxers*, 84 *J. of Mental Sci.* 347 (Mar. 1938); Harry L. Parker, *Traumatic Encephalopathy ('Punch Drunk') of Professional Pugilists*, 15 *J. of Neurology & Psychopathology* 20 (July 1934); C.E. Winterstein, *Head Injuries Attributable to Boxing*, 2 *Lancet* 719 (Sept. 1937).

deterioration of a boxer's mental state over time.¹⁵

57. In 1936, Dr. Edward J. Carroll, Jr. wrote an article further recognizing “punch-drunk syndrome’s” seriousness, stating that “no head blow is taken with impunity, and [] each knock-out causes definite and irreparable damage. If such trauma is repeated for a long enough period, it is inevitable that nerve cell insufficiency will develop ultimately, and the individual will become punch-drunk.” He also noted that in addition to boxers, punch drunk had been recognized among football players.¹⁶

58. The next year, the American Football Coaches Association published a report warning that players who suffer even “one concussion” should be removed from play.¹⁷

59. In 1952, an article published in *The New England Journal of Medicine* first recommended a “three-strike rule” for concussions in football, demanding that players cease to play football permanently after receiving their third concussion.¹⁸

60. Starting in the late 1960’s, the medical community began focusing on the effects of concussion-related injuries in football. In a 1967 study, Drs. John R. Hughes and D. Eugene Hendrix examined how severe impacts affected brain activity in football players by utilizing electroencephalograms (“EEGs”).¹⁹ Several years after that, a potentially fatal condition known

¹⁵ K.M. Bowman & A. Blau, *Psychotic States Following Head and Brain Injury in Adults and Children*, *Injuries of the Skull, Brain and Spinal Cord: Neuropsychiatric, Surgical, and Medico-Legal Aspects* 309 (S. Brock, ed. 1940).

¹⁶ Edward J. Carroll, Jr., *Punch-Drunk*, 191 *Am. J. Med. Sci.* 706 (1936).

¹⁷ Proceedings of the Seventeenth Annual Meeting of the American Football Coaches Association (Dec. 29, 1937) (“Sports demanding personal contact should be eliminated after an individual has suffered a concussion”).

¹⁸ Augustus Thorndike, *Serious Recurrent Injuries of Athletes—Contraindications to Further Competitive Participation*, 247 *New Eng. J. Med.* 554, 555-56 (1952).

¹⁹ John R. Hughes & D. Eugene Hendrix, *Telemetered EEG From A Football Player In Action*, 24 *Electroencephalography & Clin. Neurophysiology* 183 (1968).

as “Second Impact Syndrome” was identified, which is a re-injury to an already-concussed brain that triggers swelling the skull cannot accommodate.

61. In 1975, the Chief Medical Officer of the British Boxing Board of Control suggested boxers were not the only persons or athletes vulnerable to the risk of long-term brain injuries, stating:

Irreversible brain damage caused by regular excessive punching can cause a boxer to become punch drunk, a condition known euphemistically in medical terms as [Chronic] Traumatic Encephalopathy. The condition can be caused by other hazards of contact sports—taking too many falls whilst hunting or steeple chasing or the continual use of brute force rather than skill in the rugby field or heading a football incessantly over many years. **Anything which entails intermittent trauma to the head can cause it.**²⁰

62. Overall, countless studies—published in prominent medical journals such as the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, *Neurology*, *The New England Journal of Medicine*, and *Lancet*—warned of the dangers of single concussions, multiple concussions, and/or football-related head trauma from multiple concussions and head injuries. These studies collectively established that:

- repetitive head trauma in contact sports, including football, has potential dangerous long-term effects on brain function;
- traumatic encephalopathy (dementia pugilistica) is caused by repeated sub-concussive and concussive blows to the head;
- acceleration and rapid deceleration of the head that results in brief loss of consciousness also results in a tearing of the axons (brain cells) in the brainstem;
- with respect to head injury in athletes who play contact sports, there is a relationship between neurologic pathology and the length of the athlete’s career;
- immediate retrograde memory issues occur following concussions;
- head injuries require recovery time without risk of subjection to further injury;

²⁰ J.W. Graham, *Eight, Nine, Out! Fifty Years as Boxer’s Doctor*, 56 (1975).

- a football player who suffers a concussion requires significant rest before being subjected to further contact; and
- minor head trauma can lead to neuropathological and neurophysiological alterations, including neuronal damage, reduced cerebral blood flow, altered brainstem evoked potentials, and reduced speed of information processing.

63. As a result of these studies, medical professionals began recommending changes to the game of football and how concussion-related injuries should be handled.

64. By 1991, Dr. Robert Cantu, the American Academy of Neurology, and the Colorado Medical Society had developed return-to-play criteria for football players suspected of sustained head injuries.

65. In 2003, an NCAA concussion study concluded that football players who had previously sustained a concussion were more likely to have future concussion injuries. Another 2003 NCAA concussion study concluded that collegiate football players “may require several days for recovery of symptoms, cognitive dysfunction, and postural instability after [a] concussion[,]” and that concussions are “followed by a complex cascade of ionic, metabolic, and physiological events that can adversely affect cerebral function for several days to weeks.”²¹

66. Following these studies, in 2004, the National Athletic Trainers’ Association published a position statement, recommending baseline cognitive and postural-stability testing, as well as return-to-play recommendations, including holding out athletes who exhibit symptoms of a suspected head injury.

67. Building upon that, a convention of neurological experts met in Prague, in 2004, with the aim of providing recommendations for the improvement of the safety and health of

²¹ Michael McCrea, *et al.*, *Acute Effects and Recovery Time Following Concussion in Collegiate Football Players, The NCAA Concussion Study, The Journal of the Am. Med. Ass’n* (November 19, 2003), available at <http://jama.jamanetwork.com/article.aspx?articleid=197668>.

athletes who suffer concussive injuries in ice hockey, rugby, football, and other sports, based on the most up-to-date research. These experts recommended that a player never be returned to play while symptomatic, and coined the phrase, “when in doubt, sit them out.”

68. Ultimately, while the NCAA knew of the harmful effects of TBIs (and other head injuries) on athletes for decades, they ignored these facts and failed to institute any meaningful methods of warning and/or protecting the athletes, including football players like Plaintiffs and other Miami student-athletes like them. For Defendant, the continued expansion and operation of college football was simply too profitable to put at risk.

III. The NCAA Breached Its Duties To Student-Athletes, Including Plaintiffs, By Ignoring The Dangers Of Concussions And Failing To Implement Adequate Concussion Management Protocols.

69. For decades, the NCAA has been aware—through its own institutional knowledge, internal research, and current medical science, among other sources of information—that severe and/or repeated head impacts can lead to long-term brain injuries, including memory loss, dementia, depression, and CTE. Unfortunately, while the NCAA knew about the harmful and devastating effects of these sub-concussive and concussive injuries, they recklessly ignored these facts and failed to implement reasonable concussion management protocols to protect its athletes, including Plaintiffs.

70. Such conduct stands in stark contrast to the NCAA’s approach in comparable contexts. For instance, in 1960, the NCAA wholly discontinued its relationship with collegiate boxing, following widespread criticism of the sport’s dangers and a heightened organizational awareness of the long-term risks student boxers faced—including, but not limited to, developing “punch drunk syndrome.” But as to college football, including Miami’s football program, the NCAA continued to govern, support, and profit from the sport without disclosing what it knew to

student-athletes, including Plaintiffs.

71. Since at least 1933, the NCAA has known of the serious nature of concussions and other head injuries in college football, and even recognized the need for appropriate concussion management protocols. In its 1933 Sports Medicine Handbook—which it distributed to all member institutions—the NCAA specifically recognized that head injuries warrant special attention and should not be regarded lightly.

72. The 1933 Sports Medicine Handbook then provided information for school and college doctors, coaches, and trainers to identify the signs and symptoms of concussions, as well as methods to be used on the sidelines for treating them. It discussed head injuries, stating that they “are in a category by themselves and warrant special attention[,]” as they “may be, and often are more severe in their immediate and remote consequences” than other injuries. Notably, the 1933 Sports Medicine Handbook recommended that, when concussion-related symptoms lasted longer than two days, players should “not be permitted to compete for 21 days or longer, if at all.” It also stated, “[t]here is definitely a condition described as ‘punch drunk’ and often recurrent concussion cases in football and boxing demonstrate this[,]” and that “[a]ny individual who is knocked unconscious repeatedly on slight provocation should be forbidden to play body-contact sport.”

73. The NCAA recognizes that its Sports Medicine Handbook “may constitute some evidence of the legal standard of care,” and has publicly recognized its duty and moral obligation to protect collegiate athletes. As NCAA President Mark Emmert testified to the Senate Commerce Committee in January 2014, “I will unequivocally state we have a clear moral obligation to make sure we do everything we can to protect and support student-athletes.”

74. Indeed, in the September 1968 issue of NCAA News, the NCAA published an

article entitled *Dangers of Grid Head Injuries Cited by Safeguards Committee*. In the article, the NCAA Committee on Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sport issued a statement on the dangers of repeated head injuries in football, stating:

[T]hose individuals who have been rendered unconscious, even momentarily, in a given game should never be allowed to play again in the same game and not allowed to return to contact until all symptoms have cleared up entirely and he has been checked by a competent medical authority.

75. Rather than inform Plaintiffs and other Miami athletes of these risks, or implement protocols to protect and safeguard them from TBI-related injuries, Defendant failed to meaningfully adopt or enforce the internationally accepted guidelines regarding concussion management and return to play protocols until at least 2010.

76. Instead, in complete disregard of the vast body of known scientific evidence and the resources and authority that they possessed, Defendant failed, prior to 2010, to, amongst other things, do any of the following:

- implement adequate guidelines or rules to prevent repeated concussions, and educate players, including Plaintiffs, about the increased risk of concussive and sub-concussive injury in football, particularly under circumstances when the helmet is used as a weapon when tackling, blocking, or running with the football;
- recommend or enforce adequate return to play procedures or take action to educate athletes, including Plaintiffs, about the risks of repetitive head injuries;
- conduct a football program that proactively encouraged Plaintiffs and other Miami football players to avoid head injuries, instead of compelling players to ignore concussion symptoms and continue to play football within moments of experiencing concussion symptoms. For instance, Miami coaches demanded that their football players, including Plaintiffs, forego their own self-interest and continue playing despite sustaining head injuries—all for the purpose of advancing the Miami football program by winning games, obtaining fame and favorable publicity, and gaining millions of dollars in revenue for the NCAA and Miami; and
- contact football players, including Plaintiffs, after they left Miami to inform them that they had been exposed to an increased risk of

long-term brain damage by the sub-concussive and concussive blows sustained while playing football for Miami.

77. In April 2010, under mounting public pressure, the NCAA made changes to its concussion treatment protocols, this time enacting a new policy that required its member institutions to have a Concussion Management Plan (“CMP”) in place for all sports.

78. Under that new policy, which became effective in August 2010, member schools were required to have a CMP on file “such that a student-athlete who exhibits signs, symptoms, or behaviors consistent with a concussion shall be removed from practice or competition and evaluated by an athletics healthcare provider with experience in the evaluation and management of concussion.”

79. The policy further states that students diagnosed with a concussion “shall not return to activity for the remainder of that day” and the team physician would determine medical clearance.

80. Finally, the policy required students to sign a statement “in which they accept the responsibility for reporting their injuries and illnesses to the institutional medical staff, including signs and symptoms of concussions” and noted that students would be provided educational materials on concussions during the signing process.

81. This policy is flawed though: due to the very nature of concussions, athletes suffering from concussive injuries are in no position to police themselves or to give informed consent about whether to continue playing. For example, the types of questions used to screen players for concussions include “What’s your name?”, “What year is it?”, and “What sport are we playing?”. These types of questions are used for screening precisely because players experiencing concussions routinely fail to answer them correctly, despite their very elementary nature. Following logically on that, a player who cannot state his or her own name is in no

condition to make an informed decision about whether or not to continue playing, and is entirely dependent on others, such as the NCAA and Miami, to identify concussive injuries in real-time and take appropriate remedial actions. Defendant has stood in the role of guardian, tasked with making decisions in Plaintiffs' and other Miami football players' best interests. Defendant failed to fulfill that role and instead acted in its own self-interest, to the detriment of its student-athletes, including Plaintiffs.

82. In the end, the NCAA implemented these (still deficient) policies far too late for Plaintiff James, Plaintiff Vujanov, and other Miami football players who suffered reasonably foreseeable harm as a result of Defendant's action.

FACTS SPECIFIC TO PLAINTIFF JAVARRIS JAMES

83. Plaintiff Javarris James played football at Miami from 2006 to 2010, as a running back.

84. While playing at Miami, Plaintiff James suffered numerous concussions, as well as countless sub-concussive hits, as part of routine practice and gameplay.

85. Since the inception of Miami's football program, through at least 2010, there were no adequate concussion management protocols or policies in place to address and treat concussions sustained by student-athletes during practice and in games. For instance, when Plaintiff James and other Miami players experienced a significant head injury or concussion, they would quickly be returned to the field of play or only be taken out of play or practice for an inadequate period of time. Likewise, during this time, Miami failed to implement any adequate return-to-play guidelines

86. In fact, although Plaintiff James sustained repetitive serious concussive and sub-concussive blows to the head in practices and games for their profit and promotion, the NCAA

failed to adopt or implement adequate concussion management safety protocols or return to play guidelines during his time on Miami's football team.

87. As a result, Plaintiff James now suffers from issues including, but not limited to, short-term memory loss, loss of concentration, loss of impulse control, depression, emotional instability, mood swings, and suicidal thoughts.

FACTS SPECIFIC TO PLAINTIFF GARRY VUJANOV

88. Plaintiff Garry Vujanov played football at Miami from 1969 to 1973, as a guard and center

89. While playing at Miami, Plaintiff Vujanov suffered numerous concussions, as well as countless sub-concussive hits, as part of routine practice and gameplay.

90. Since the inception of Miami's football program, through at least 2010, there were no adequate concussion management protocols or policies in place to address and treat concussions sustained by student-athletes during practice and in games. For instance, when Plaintiff Vujanov and other Miami players experienced a significant head injury or concussion, they would quickly be returned to the field of play or only be taken out of play or practice for an inadequate period of time. Likewise, during this time, Miami failed to implement any adequate return-to-play guidelines.

91. In fact, although Plaintiff Vujanov sustained repetitive serious concussive and sub-concussive blows to the head in practices and games for its profit and promotion, the NCAA failed to adopt or implement adequate concussion management safety protocols or return to play guidelines during his time on Miami's football team.

92. As a result, Plaintiff Vujanov now suffers from issues including, but not limited to, suicidal thoughts, short-term memory loss, loss of impulse control, loss of inhibition, depression, motor impairment, and Parkinson's disease.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

93. **Class Definition:** Plaintiffs Javarris James and Garry Vujanov bring this action for themselves and on behalf of a Class of similarly situated individuals, defined as follows:

Class: All individuals who participated in Miami's football program between 1952 and 2010.

The following people are excluded from the Class: (1) any Judge or Magistrate presiding over this action and members of their families; (2) Defendant, Defendant's subsidiaries, parents, successors, predecessors, and any entity in which the Defendant or its parents have a controlling interest and their current or former employees, officers, and directors; (3) persons who properly execute and file a timely request for exclusion from the Class; (4) persons whose claims in this matter have been finally adjudicated on the merits or otherwise released; (5) Plaintiffs' counsel and Defendant's counsel; and (6) the legal representatives, successors, and assigns of any such excluded persons.

94. **Numerosity:** The exact number of members of the Class is not available to Plaintiffs at this time, but it is clear that individual joinder is impracticable. Upon information and belief, hundreds of individuals fall into the definition of the Class.

95. **Commonality:** There are many questions of law and fact common to Plaintiffs and the Class, and those questions predominate over any questions that may affect individual members. Common questions for the Class include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (a) Whether Defendant had a duty to adequately warn and educate players about the dangers and symptoms of concussions and concussion-related brain injuries;

- (b) Whether Defendant had a duty to enact rules and procedures to protect players from sustaining concussions and concussion-related brain injuries;
- (c) Whether Defendant's conduct as alleged herein constitutes a breach of duty;
- (d) Whether Defendant's conduct as alleged herein constitutes negligence;
- (e) Whether Defendant's conduct as alleged herein constitutes breach of contract;
- (f) Whether Defendant's conduct as alleged herein constitutes fraudulent concealment; and
- (g) Whether Plaintiffs and the Class are entitled to equitable relief, including actual and compensatory damages, and injunctive or other equitable relief.

96. **Typicality:** Plaintiffs' claims are typical of those of members of the Class, as Plaintiffs and other members sustained injuries arising out of the same wrongful conduct of Defendant.

97. **Adequate Representation:** Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately represent the interests of the Class and has retained counsel competent and experienced in complex litigation and class actions. Plaintiffs have no interests antagonistic to those of the Class, and Defendant have no defenses unique to Plaintiffs.

98. **Predominance and Superiority:** Class proceedings are superior to all other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy, as joinder of all members of the Class is impracticable. Individual litigation would not be preferable to a class action because individual litigation would increase the delay and expense to all parties due to the complex legal and factual controversies presented in this Complaint. By contrast, a class action presents far fewer management difficulties and provides the benefits of single adjudication,

economy of scale, and comprehensive supervision by a single court. Economies of time, effort, and expense will be fostered and uniformity of decisions will be ensured.

**FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION
NEGLIGENCE
(Individually and on Behalf of the Class as Against Defendant)**

99. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the foregoing allegations.

100. From its inception and by virtue of its role as the governing body of college athletics, the NCAA has historically assumed a duty to protect the health and safety of all athletes at member institutions, including Plaintiffs. The NCAA also assumed a duty of care by voluntarily taking steps to protect and promote the health and safety of its players, including promulgating safety handbooks and regulations. That duty included an obligation to supervise, regulate, and monitor the rules of its governed sports, and provide appropriate and up-to-date guidance and regulations to minimize the risk of injury to its athletes.

101. Defendant had a duty to educate Miami football players on the proper ways to evaluate and treat head injuries during and after football games and practices, including repetitive concussive and sub-concussive injuries. Defendant's duties further included a duty to warn Miami football players of the dangers of concussive and sub-concussive injuries and of the risks associated with football before, during, and after they played college football, and as additional information came to light.

102. Defendant had a duty not to conceal material information from Miami football players, including Plaintiffs.

103. Defendant breached the duties owed to Miami student-athletes, including Plaintiffs, by failing to implement, promulgate, or require appropriate and up-to-date guidelines regarding the evaluation and treatment of TBIs on the playing field, in the locker room, and in

the weeks and months after they sustained TBIs, as well as providing treatment for the latent effects of TBIs. These failings included, but are not limited to:

- (a) failing to adequately recognize and monitor concussive and sub-concussive injuries during football practices and games;
- (b) failing to adequately inform student football players of the dangers of concussive and sub-concussive injuries;
- (c) failing to adequately design and implement return to play regulations for student football players who sustained concussive and/or sub-concussive injuries and/or were suspected of sustaining such injuries;
- (d) failing to adequately design and implement procedures to monitor the health of student football players after they sustained (or were suspected of sustaining) concussive and/or sub-concussive injuries;
- (e) failing to adequately inform the families of student football players who sustained concussive and/or sub-concussive injuries; and
- (f) failing to adequately provide adequate notification, warning, and treatment for latent neuro-cognitive and neuro-behavioral effects of concussive and sub-concussive injuries, after the time student football players, including Plaintiffs, left Miami.

104. Defendant breached its duties to student football players, including Plaintiffs, by failing to disclose and/or failing to recognize and/or being willfully non-observant of: (a) material information regarding the long-term risks and effects of repetitive head trauma they possessed or should have possessed; (b) the dangers of concussive and sub-concussive injuries; and (c) the proper ways to evaluate, treat, and avoid concussive and sub-concussive trauma to football players, including Plaintiffs.

105. As football players at Miami, Plaintiffs and those like them relied upon the guidance, expertise, and instruction of Defendant in understanding the risks associated with serious and life-altering concussive and sub-concussive hits in football.

106. At all times, Defendant had superior knowledge of material information regarding

the effects of repeated head injuries, including through the NCAA's institutional knowledge of such effects. Because such information was not readily available to Miami football players, including Plaintiffs, Defendant knew or should have known that they would act and rely upon its guidance, expertise, and instruction on these crucial medical issues while attending Miami and thereafter.

107. Repetitive TBIs during college football practices and games have a pathological and latent effect on the brain. Repetitive exposure to rapid accelerations to the head causes deformation, twisting, shearing, and stretching of neuronal cells such that multiple forms of damage take place, including the release of small amounts of chemicals within the brain, such as protein, which is a signature pathology of the same phenomenon as boxer's encephalopathy (or "punch drunk syndrome") studied and reported by Harrison Martland in 1928.

108. In addition, repetitive concussive and sub-concussive blows to the head can significantly increase a person's risk of developing neurodegenerative disorders and diseases, including but not limited to CTE, Alzheimer's disease, and other similar cognitive-impairing conditions, especially when such blows are sustained at an early age.

109. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's negligence, student-athletes, including Plaintiffs, experienced repetitive concussive and sub-concussive impacts during their college football careers, which significantly increased their risk of developing neurodegenerative disorders and diseases, including but not limited to CTE, Alzheimer's disease, and other similar cognitive-impairing conditions.

110. And indeed, Plaintiff James now suffers from short-term memory loss, loss of concentration, loss of impulse control, depression, emotional instability, mood swings, and suicidal thoughts. Plaintiff Vujanov suffers from suicidal thoughts, short-term memory loss, loss

of impulse control, loss of inhibition, depression, motor impairment, and Parkinson's disease.

111. The repetitive head accelerations and hits to which student-athletes, including Plaintiffs, were exposed to presented risks of latent and long-term debilitating chronic illnesses. Absent Defendant's negligence and concealment, the risk of harm to these student-athletes, including Plaintiffs, would have been materially decreased, and they would not have developed serious mental health issues.

112. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's negligence, Plaintiffs and the Class have incurred damages in the form of permanent brain damage, emotional distress, past and future medical costs, health care costs, home care expenses, other out of pocket expenses, lost time, lost future earnings, and other damages. Plaintiffs and other members of the Class will likely incur future damages caused by Defendant's negligence.

113. As such, Defendant is the direct and proximate cause of Plaintiffs' and the putative Class's injuries, and is liable to them for the full measure of damages allowed under applicable law, as well as interest, reasonable attorneys' fees, expenses, and costs.

**SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION
BREACH OF EXPRESS CONTRACT
(Individually and on Behalf of the Class as Against Defendant NCAA)**

114. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the foregoing allegations.

115. As a football player at Miami, an institution governed by the NCAA, Plaintiffs and other Miami football players were required to, and did, enter into contracts with the NCAA as a prerequisite to sports participation. These contracts required Plaintiffs and other Miami football players to complete a form affirming that they had read the NCAA regulations and applicable NCAA Division manual, which expressly encompassed the NCAA Constitution, Operating Bylaws, and Administrative Bylaws, and further, that they agreed to abide by Division

Bylaws.

116. In exchange for these student-athletes' agreements, the NCAA promised to perform certain services and functions, including, amongst other things:

- (a) conducting intercollegiate athletics in a manner designed to protect and enhance the physical and educational wellbeing of NCAA athletes;
- (b) requiring that each member institution protect the health of, and provide a safe environment for, each of its participating athletes; and
- (c) requiring that each member institution establish and maintain an environment in which the NCAA athletes' activities are conducted as an integral part of the athletes' educational experience.

117. By signing and agreeing to abide by the NCAA's rules and regulations, and thereafter participating in NCAA-sanctioned sports programs in accordance with said rules and regulations, Plaintiffs and other Miami football players fulfilled their contractual obligations to the NCAA.

118. As described in the foregoing allegations, the NCAA breached its contractual agreement by failing to ensure that Plaintiffs and other Miami student-athletes were provided a safe environment in which to participate in collegiate football. The NCAA further breached its contractual agreement by concealing and/or failing to properly educate and warn Plaintiffs and other Miami football players about the symptoms and long-term risks of concussions and concussion-related traumatic injury.

119. Plaintiffs and other Miami football players entered into written agreements with the NCAA in which they committed to play football at Miami, to attend Miami as students, and to comply with all codes of conduct and obligations as both football players and students at Miami.

120. Plaintiffs and other Miami football players fulfilled their contractual obligations to the NCAA.

121. The NCAA's contractual breaches caused Plaintiffs and other Miami football players to suffer injuries and damages in the form of, *inter alia*, past, ongoing, and future medical expenses, lost time, lost future earnings, and other damages.

122. As a result of its misconduct, the NCAA is liable to Plaintiffs and the Class for the full measure of damages and other relief allowed under applicable law.

**THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION
FRAUDULENT CONCEALMENT
(Individually and On Behalf of the Class as Against Defendant)**

123. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the foregoing allegations.

124. Defendant has long understood that repetitive head impacts sustained while playing football created a risk of harm to student-athletes that was similar or identical to the risk boxers faced by participating in boxing practices and matches.

125. Defendant was aware of and understood the significance of the published medical literature described herein, which detailed the serious risk of short- and long-term brain injury and disease associated with repetitive head impacts, including those which Plaintiffs and other Miami football players were exposed.

126. Defendant knowingly concealed these risks from Plaintiffs and other Miami football players considering whether or not to participate in Miami's football program or in any other NCAA program.

127. By concealing these highly material facts, Defendant intended to induce a false belief in Plaintiffs, and Miami football players like them, about the short- and long-term risks of repetitive head impacts in football, under circumstances creating a duty to speak. In particular, as an entity that voluntarily took on the role of governing the sport of football in colleges across the country (including Miami), and was created and perpetuated specifically to protect player safety,

the NCAA had a duty to speak about these issues—instead, it remained silent. Defendant’s intent in doing so was to induce Plaintiffs and other Miami football players to continue playing NCAA football at Miami, even after sustaining one or more concussions and even when those concussions required additional time to heal.

128. Plaintiffs and other Miami football players could not have reasonably been expected to know or discover the truth about the risks associated with concussive and sub-concussive blows to the head, or were misled from obtaining such truthful information. Plaintiffs and other Miami football players were under the care and treatment of Defendant, and justifiably relied on Defendant’s silence as representing facts that did not exist.

129. Given Defendant’s superior and unique vantage points, Plaintiffs and other Miami football players reasonably looked to Defendant for guidance on head impacts—and concussions, in particular—as well as the later-in-life consequences of receiving repetitive head impacts during football games and practices at Miami.

130. Defendant failed to act reasonably in light of its omissions, including by failing to develop and implement adequate guidelines and rules regarding return-to-play criteria, and other safety procedures. Defendant’s inaction and concealment increased the risk of long-term injury and illness in Miami football players, including Plaintiffs—and indeed, did result in them suffering from long-term brain injuries and disease.

131. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant’s knowing concealment and/or willful blindness, Plaintiffs and other Miami football players suffered substantial injuries.

132. As a direct result of the Defendant’s failure to reveal pertinent information, Plaintiffs and other Miami football players like them incurred economic and non-economic damages in the form of pain and suffering, permanent brain damage, past and future medical

costs, health care costs, home care expenses, other out of pocket expenses, lost time, lost future earnings, and the loss of enjoyment of life.

133. As a result, Defendant is liable to Plaintiffs and the Class for the full measure of damages allowed under applicable law.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs Javarris James and Garry Vujanov, individually and on behalf of the Class, respectfully request that the Court enter an Order providing for the following relief:

- A. Certify this case as a class action on behalf of the Class defined above, appoint Plaintiffs as representatives of the Class, and appoint their counsel as Class Counsel;
- B. Declare that Defendant's actions, as set out above, constitute negligence, breach of contract, and fraudulent concealment;
- C. Award all economic, monetary, actual, consequential, compensatory, and punitive damages available at law and caused by Defendant's conduct, including without limitation damages for past, present, and future medical expenses, other out of pocket expenses, lost time and interest, lost future earnings, and all other damages suffered, including any future damages likely to be incurred by Plaintiffs and the Class;
- D. Award Plaintiffs and the Class reasonable litigation expenses and attorneys' fees;
- E. Award Plaintiffs and the Class pre- and post-judgment interest, to the extent allowable;
- F. Enter injunctive and/or declaratory relief as is necessary to protect the interests of Plaintiffs and the Class; and
- G. Award such other and further relief as equity and justice may require.

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiffs demand a trial by jury for all issues so triable.

Respectfully submitted,

JAVARRIS JAMES and **GARRY VUJANOV**
individually and on behalf of all others similarly
situated,

Dated: August 10, 2020

By: /s/ Jeff Raizner
One of Plaintiffs' Attorneys

Jeff Raizner
efile@raiznerlaw.com
RAIZNER SLANIA LLP
2402 Dunlavy Street
Houston, Texas 77006
Tel: 713.554.9099
Fax: 713.554.9098

Jay Edelson*
jedelson@edelson.com
Benjamin H. Richman*
brichman@edelson.com
EDELSON PC
350 North LaSalle Street, 14th Floor
Chicago, Illinois 60654
Tel: 312.589.6370
Fax: 312.589.6378

Rafey S. Balabanian*
rbalabanian@edelson.com
EDELSON PC
123 Townsend Street, Suite 100
San Francisco, California 94107
Tel: 415.212.9300
Fax: 415.373.9435

Counsel for Plaintiffs and the Putative Class

*Admission to be sought.